

**Underside.**

Characters in general much as in the male, but the dark line parallel with the distal-margin of the forewing has not, in the females seen, been widened as much as in the males.

Length of forewing: 14.5 – 16.0 mm. (the latter measurement, in allotype).

♂ Holotype, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE: 6 miles E. of Knysna, 13.III.1965 (C. G. C. Dickson); British Museum Reg. No. Rh. 18701

♀ Allotype, W. CAPE PROVINCE: data as for holotype; British Museum Reg. Rh. 18702

Paratypes in author's collection: data as for holotype, 24.I.1964, one ♂ (Mrs. K. M. Wykeham); 13.III.1965, two ♂♂, one ♀ (C.G.C.D.).

Paratypes in Coll. Dr. J. B. Ball, W. CAPE PROVINCE: Keurbooms River Forest Reserve, nr. Nature's Valley (30 miles E. of Knysna), 18.XII.1979, five ♂♂. [It may be mentioned that Dr. Ball has discovered other localities for this butterfly in the district as a whole. Some of the specimens concerned have been less extreme than others in the development of the dark marking].

Paratypes in Coll. Transvaal Museum: data as for holotype, one ♂ (C.G.C.D.).

The writer possesses two male specimens of *P. palmus* from the Witteklip Mountain, 23 miles W. of Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province, captured by Mr. L. Hersalek on 10/12/67 and 15/1/68; and these examples bear a resemblance on the upperside to Knysna ones. Mr. V. L. Pringle has subsequently caught other specimens there and, as he has pointed out, the undersides of this population are not always specially darkened.

The habitat near Knysna is in a slight, sloping depression, somewhat damp and with grass, Bracken and other plants present. One of the chief food-plants of *P. palmus*, the yellow-flowered shrub *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* T. Norl. (Compositae) occurs abundantly there. This particular race of this brilliantly coloured Lycaenid is named with much pleasure after Mrs. K. M. Wykenham – with respect to her second Christian name. The original specimen concerned is figured in colour in *Pennington's Butterflies of Southern Africa*, Pl. 125, fig. 426 III (1978).

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOT: BOMOLOCHA FONTIS THUNB. – I was interested in the reference (*Ent. Rec.* 93: 241) to the occurrence of *B. fontis* in Kent in places where bilberry was absent. In July 1979 I saw several examples of this species in the Gower peninsula, South Wales in a wood where so far as I could see there was no bilberry.

In Staffordshire, *B. fontis* was at one time common in several oak woods with a dense undergrowth of bilberry. From some of these woods it has disappeared following clear felling; although the bilberry remains the insect evidently needs the woodland cover, and it is notable that it does not occur on bilberry on open heathland. More recently, however, there has been evidence that the species is on the increase and it has appeared in several woods from which it was not previously recorded.

Both in Staffordshire and in South Wales there have been single occurrences in moth traps in places where there was no bilberry. – R. G. WARREN, Wood Rindings, 32 Whitmore Road, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6AP.